MISCELLANEOUS.

—More than 45,000,000 persons have passed over the Brooklyn bridge since it was opened to travel.—*Brooklyn Union.*

—The last revolutionary pensioner died at Clarendon, N. Y., in 1866, eighty-four years after the close of the war.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The main building of the New Orleans Exposition was put up at auction the other day. It cost over half a million dollars, but the highest bid received was $9,050.—*N. O. Times.*

—It has just been discovered that the cemeteries in Wayne County, N. Y., have during the past two years been systematically robbed. At least one-half of the bodies interred have been stolen.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Colored depositors in Charleston, according to the *News and Courier*, have $124,936 on deposit in five savings banks, the largest sum belonging to one person being $6,547, and the smallest one dollar.

—One inning of a recent game of base-ball in Atlanta, Ga., presented a curious feature. Atlanta had three men to bat. Each one of them was given his base on balls, and each one thrown out while stealing bases. There was not a ball struck in the innings, and yet every base was filled and no run was scored.

—A strange accident happened to a consignment of heavy cattle sold for shipment to England. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the stanchions to which the cattle were tied gave way, forcing the stock to the other side of the ship and causing it to careen so much that to lighten the vessel the cattle were thrown overboard, a loss of $13,000.

—Little John Alexander and a companion of Newport, Va., thought to have lots of fun by scaring a clerk who slept in a store. So they scraped on the door with a bit of iron, and the clerk thought burglars were trying to get in and fired his revolver, and a ball went through the door and entered Johnny's head, hurting him very badly.

—Young girls have taken a sudden craze for donkey carts this season, the donkey, for some reason, having awakened to find himself fashionable, no doubt greatly to his own astonishment. The small ponies are no longer in demand, but in their stead the donkey is sought after with a persistency that bespeaks him more popular than he will perhaps be when the fair purchasers become more familiar with his tricks and manners.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

—An Indian funeral procession in Eastern Oregon is thus described: "The defunct had been set upon a horse, and a stick had been lashed along either side of his body to keep it in an upright position. The head was not supported in any way, and as the horse trotted along the body seemed bowing in every direction and the head shaking in a horribly grotesque manner. The widow, dressed in her mourning paint, trotted along behind on a lazy mule, to which she kept vigorously applying the whip."

—The Genesee river, in New York, is surprising manufacturers along its banks by its increasing volumes of water from year to year. Some years ago, in common with other streams of the State, the water diminished and the mills and factories that had depended on its power were obliged to use steam. The Rochester *Democrat* says that mills who have not used their wheels for years are getting back to them, much to their financial advantage. No explanation is given for this condition of the river.

—Ball-players in Pittsburgh are talking about the smart young catcher of an amateur club, who was remarkable for catching batsmen out on foul tips even when the bat didn't seem to strike within three or four inches of the ball. An investigation revealed that the catcher had a gum band attached to his glove, and when he desired to foul out a man he would raise the band with one finger, and when the ball passed under the bat released it. The band would snap against the glove and all within hearing would hear a supposed foul tip.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Frederick Barkman, of Wilmington, Del., owns a dog. Recently while this canine was busily scratching out something from the ground Mr. Barkman thought it would be a good joke to crawl up behind, give a snarling bark and suddenly grab the industrious animal by one of his hind legs. Mr. Barkman did so. Quick as thought the dog turned and grabbed his jocular master by the proboscis, making his teeth meet through that prominent feature before he saw his mistake. Mr. Barkman sensibly acquitted the dog of all blame and did not punish him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

What Its Maintenance Costs the Country in Connection with the President.

Most people believe that the $50,000 a year which the President gets as his salary is the sum total. This is a mistake. The estimate of the amount which Congress is to appropriate this year lies before us, open at the page relating to the President. We see that $36,084 is asked for him, in addition to his salary of $50,000, to pay the salaries of his subordinates and clerks. His private secretary is paid $3,250, his assistant private secretary $2,250, his stenographer $1,800, five messengers each $1,200, a steward, $1,800, two door-keepers who each get $1,200, four other clerks at good salaries, one telegraph operator, two ushers getting $1,200 and $1,400, a night usher getting $1,200, a watchman who gets $900, and a man to take care of fires who receives $864 a year. In addition to this there is set down $8,000 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, carpets and the care of the President's stables. And further on, under another heading, there is a demand for nearly $40,000 more. Of this $12,500 is for repairs and furnishing the White House, $2,500 for fuel, $3,000 is for the green house, and $15,000 is for gas, matches and the stables. The White House, all told, costs the country, in connection with the President, considerably over $125,000 a year.—*San Francisco World.*

FALSE PROPHETS

A Profession Very Popular Among the Men and Women of the Last Century.

The last century was prolific of false prophets. Jane Wardlaw, the wife of a tailor at Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, started the delusion that Christ's second advent was at hand, and that He would appear in the form of a woman. Shortly afterward Ann Lee, wife of a blacksmith, living in Toad lane, Manchester, adopted the views of Jane Wardlaw, but went far beyond them, and became known as the mother of the sect who now began to be called Shakers, because they made a strange kind of dancing one element of their worship. Ann Lee (whose husband's name was Stanley) had been a Quaker, but her new doctrine had no connection with her previous convictions. She professed to see visions, and in 1770 she declared that the Lord Jesus had appeared to her one night and had become one with her, so that whatever she said or did was His saying or doing. Her claim was to be the bride of the Lamb, as seen by St. John, but her pretensions met with little acceptance in England, and she was inspired to seek a new home in America. To New York she went in 1794, accompanied by seven disciples and by her husband, who soon separated from her, for now arose a new tenet—the necessity of celibacy. This doctrine not commending itself to the citizens of New York, Ann Lee went out into the wilderness of Niskenna and founded the settlement of Water Vilet, which still exists. She made herself very obnoxious to the American Government, was arrested as a British spy, and thrown into prison. Persecution increased her notoriety, and she became known as the "female Christ." She died in 1783, but her followers protested that she was not dead, only "withdrawn from sight."

Joanna Southcott was born in Devonshire about 1750. She spent her young days as a domestic servant, but in the middle of life took to uttering prophecies couched in coarse and uncouth prose or verse. She found followers in Exeter, but soon went up to London, where she obtained a wider field for the exercise of her talents. She drew her inspiration, like others of her kind, from the Apocalypse, and made a considerable income by the sale of seals, which were warranted to insure the salvation of those who purchased them. In the year of 1814, being then over sixty years of age, she gave out that she was the divinely-appointed mother of the Shiloh, and that his birth on the ensuing 14th of October would be the second coming of Christ. Her adherents then numbered about 100,000, and they provided a magnificent cradle for the expected infant. A crowd assembled at the predicted midnight, and only dispersed when they were informed that Mrs. Southcott had fallen into a trance. On the 27th of December following she died. Her followers refused to believe that she was dead, and wouldnot allow her to be buried; but when decomposition began to set in they consented to a post-mortem examination, which revealed dropsy as the cause of her death.

Robert Matthews, in America, at the beginning of this century, took up the profession of prophet, and entered on an extraordinary career of imposture, fraud and crime. He was arraigned for murder, but only convicted for assaulting his daughter with a whip. Of his latter days we have no account, nor are his blasphemous and nefarious doings worth recording further.—*Quiver.*

PLAUSIBLE OPINIONS

An American Scientist's Idea of the Formation of North America.

The opinion is expressed by an eminent American scientist, in a recent lecture, that the North American Continent had the beginning of its formation in islands of matter rising out of the immense ocean, which grew until they finally touched each other. Many of these islands were volcanoes that threw up matter that had formed below the surface of the water, and were larger below the water than above it. The Hawaiian Islands have had many volcanoes and were much formed by them. Their whole area above the sea is no more than that of the State of Massachusetts, but their combined bases must be equal to the whole of New England and New York united. Thus the original islands of this continent could easily have been made to enlarge and join each other, and the granite rock so abundant was doubtless once erupted from volcanoes, like flowing lava. Among the first volcanic islands must have been Greenland, Canada east of Winnipeg, the Atlantic district, the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas; but as the islands rose and enlarged great depressions would naturally commence and go on, and in this way the depressions of Hudson's Bay, the Mississippi Valley, and the Salt Lake and Nevada basins were formed. These depressions would fill with massive sediments, which would eventually become rocks, and the depressions would have a saucer or platter shape.—*N. Y. Sun.*

How to Hang Thermometers.

For the exact meteorological observations the instrument should be placed so high as to be entirely removed from any influences caused by the reflex of the sun as well as the wind from the surrounding objects. For ordinary observations the instrument may be located low enough to be convenient for inspection. In every case it should be as free as possible so that the tube is accessible to air and current from all sides. Even then there will be differences in first-class instruments. The great variations between the thermometers of the signal service and those of opticians are simply due to the differences in altitudes. These variations are greater in hot weather, when they reach sometimes four or five degrees, because the heat is reflected from the sidewalks and houses upon the very sensitive mercury, while in the clouds, where the signal officers dwell, there is little or no reflex. During the winter months variations seldom range beyond one degree.—*Industrial Gazette.*

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Why a Detroit Tax-Payer Preferred a Whetstone to a Patent Door-Spring.

He slid quietly into a Jefferson avenue hardware store yesterday forenoon, unrolled a paper on the counter, and as he held up a patent door-spring he said:

"I buy him two days ago, und I like to oxchange him for a wheatstone."

"What's the matter?"

"Vhell, I can't make him fit on my screen door."

"Why, that's the easiest thing in the world. See here: This end screws on the door, and that end on the casing."

"I tried him dot vhay, und he doan' work."

"When it is on you take this metal pin and turn the spring. See the holes there?"

"I does dot vhay, und my screen doors flies open."

"You turned the wrong way."

"I turns him eafery way. Sometimes der door vhas wide open, und all der flies in Michigan go in, und sometimes he vash shut oop so tight I can't get in my own house. I begin on him in der morning, und I doan' leave off till night, but he won't work right."

"That's curious. What tools did you have?"

"I use a hammer und screw-drifer und cold-shisel und saw und auger und crow-bar und lots of more, but he doan' spring for me. My wife works at him, too, und my hired man he lose half a day, und I vash discouraged. I guess I trade him for a wheatstone."

"Well, I'll exchange with you, but I'm sure I can show you how to adjust it."

"I guess I doan' try any more. You see, my life vhas short, und I can't spare so mooch time mit machinery. If I get a wheatstone I doan' haf to screw him on nor turn him around. Dere vhas no pins or ratchets in his stomach. He vhas all right both ends oop. Maype he doan' keep oudt flies, but he makes no troubles for me."

The exchange was made, and the man went away light-hearted, calling back from the door:

"I can make oudt a wheatstone all right, und I vhas obliged mit you. A wheatstone winds oop only one vhay."—*Detroit Free Press.*

SWEEPING DAY.

How It Can Be Robbed of Some of Its Most Disagreeable Features.

If you look at your house-work as the means to a delightful home, it will not seem hard or hateful; even the dreaded sweeping day, which I own to liking worse than wash day, leads to the repose of fresh, fragrant rooms, and a sanctity from dust and defacement. It need not be quite so much a penance if you have proper aids. (These are covers of glazed cambric for large furniture, carpet sweeper, brushes, patience, care, etc.)

If you sweep with a broom, use damp tea leaves, bran, coarse meal, saw-dust or dry snow, to keep down the dust, remembering to have these things damp, not wet; to sprinkle only a yard or two where you mean to sweep at once, and to take it up with the sweepings before you go to the next place. Brushing a damp mass of dust and trash over a whole carpet is not the way to improve it. Fine carpets like Wilton or Moquette should be swept with the pile to keep them from wearing; and dealers say that Brussels should be swept only one way. It is a good rule always to begin at the corner farthest from the door, taking up the dust every yard or two. Take rugs up, bringing opposite sides together, not to spill the dust; lay them face down on green sward, or hang them so out of windows, and beat the backs till all the dust is out. Beating on the face sends the dust into the firm woven ground of the rugs.—*Baptist Weekly.*

AT THE AUCTION.

Veracious Account of a Meeting Between Smarty and the Auctioneer.

And it came to pass after the going down of the sun that young Smarty was passing the mart where a certain man cried out in a loud voice; "Two am I offered; do I hear two and a half?"

"Aha!" cried young Smarty, turning to the companions who attended him. "behold! the auctioneer. Let us enter in, and mark how I will paralyze him."

So entered they in.

And still the voice of the auctioneer was lifted up:

"And a haf'n a haf'n a haf'n a ha'f. Anybody say three-quarters?"

Three-quarters said they not.

"Prythee, sir," said young Smarty, "will you allow me to make a bid?"

For Smarty, the juvenile, had read in the chronicles how a man had once propounded that query to an auctioneer who stood in the market place, and on his replying; "Yea, verily," he said; "Then I bid you good night."

As the ox goeth to the slaughter, so marched Smarty up to the very front of the auctioneer.

Will you allow me to make a bid?"

Up spake the auctioneer, who was fly with regard to the ways of the ungodly:

"No, I will not. I never take bids from children and fools."

Then the people laughed Smarty to scorn and he slunk away, sorrowing.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Juvenile Tilt.

First Boy—My pa blows a horn in the band.

Second Boy—That ain't nothin'.

F. B.—Mischief it ain't; mo'an your ole pa can do. My pa goes to parties an' picnics an' your ole pa can't go there.

S. B.—Yes, an' my pa is in the penitentiary an' your ole pa can't go there either.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—The writer of the new song, "I Love You, Darling, in My Dreams," should not forget that dreams go by contraries. Little mistakes like this sometimes produce a discord.—*Washington Critic.*

—The Queen Regent of Spain will maintain and educate at her private expense the children of those who perished in the recent tornado at Madrid.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Salt extracts the juices from meat in cooking. Steaks ought not, therefore, to be salted until they have been broiled.

—It is a very good plan to have two sets of roosting-poles for the hens and change them each week, setting them outside when not in use.

—Do not neglect to tie the young growth of grape-vines to the poles or trellis from time to time so that the wind can not whip them about the stakes or over the wires and injure them.—*Western Rural.*

—To sweeten rancid butter, take strong lime-water and work the butter over in it just as you would work it if just taken from the churn to get the buttermilk out of it.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—If ants are to be killed, a sponge saturated with sweetened water, it is said, will be quickly filled with them. The sponge may then be dipped in boiling water from time to time.

—Lemon Tart: One cup of sugar, two lemons, all the juice, and a teaspoonful of grated peel, one teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water, and one and one-half dozen raisins, stewed, cut in two and seeded. Beat up well, and bake with upper and lower crust.—*The Household.*

—To boil a pudding in a bag, dip the bag (which should be made of thick cotton or linen) in hot water, and rub the inside with flour before putting in the pudding. When done, dip the bag in cold water and the pudding will turn out easily. Always put a plate on the bottom of the kettle to keep the pudding from burning.—*Baptist Weekly.*

—A delicious pudding is made in this way: Chop a pineapple quite fine; take some cake which is a little dry, rub it fine in your hands or crush it on a kneading board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate layers with the pineapple, sweeten abundantly, moisten with cold water and bake in a moderate oven for an hour or so.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—When it is understood that if allowed to ripen to seed perfectly, the grass loses all its rich juices, and becomes mere dry straw—woody fibre, a little silicate of potash and a very trifling quantity of vegetable extractive matter—the importance of cutting it at the right time will be apparent.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Bread griddle cakes are excellent and may be made of stale bread. Soak a small bowl of bread over night in milk. In the morning mix half a cupful of flour, into which is put one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with one quart of milk, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt. Beat up the bread with this batter until it is very light and fry a delicate brown. The batter should be thick.—*Boston Budget.*

—Usually the use of blinds cause the very evil it is intended to remedy—shying. The horse shies because he sees something imperfectly, or can not see at all an object which makes a noise, the nature of which he does not understand. If he has not blinds to interfere with his sight, he will shy less often. If you could not see on either side, only straight ahead, you would be far more timid, your heart would suddenly begin to beat faster, much oftener than it does now. So with a horse; blinds make him timid. If you have a horse addicted to shying, remove the blinds and be kind to him for a few days, until he has gained confidence in himself and in you. This will effect a radical cure.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's Contribution to the Discussion of This Subject.

If we learn that a girl has "given warning" to her employer of her intention to leave, there is no dishonor in trying to secure her. But to "do as we would be done by," to avoid the least appearance of evil, it is but wise and just to go first to her present mistress and state our wishes and make all necessary inquiries.

By seeking the girl privately we not only degrade ourselves by a dishonorable deed, but have the additional sin placed to our account of tempting another to do wrong. If she can be once tempted to do wrong she probably can be again; and from a useful, reliable servant, you have made her one upon whom you can place no dependence.

"The laborer is truly worthy of his hire," and none should object to his receiving the full value of his services; but we claim that there should be no meddling, no mean, underhanded efforts to buy servants, or steal them, from their employers by the private offer of larger wages. By advertising—which is open to all—one can eventually secure good help. But a more open way is to go to the employer, if sure that the servant is intending to leave or the mistress is willing she should, and after learning what is thought to be the true character of the employe you wish to secure, state your terms, and ask permission to see the girl. We claim that the good old rule should be as scrupoulously exercised in dealing with a neighbor's servant as in everything else—"Do unto others as you would others should do unto you."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

Paper Water Pipes.

A short time ago it was given out that paper rails had been made and successfully tested. Now the same material has been utilized for making pipes, and a certain quantity of such pipes have been exhibited in Vienna. The process is as follows: Strips of paper, the width of which corresponds with the length of one pipe section, are drawn through melted asphalt, and wound upon a mandrel When the pipe thus made has cooled, the mandrel is withdrawn, and the inside is covered with a kind of enamel, the nature of which comprises the main secret of the invention, and is therefore not made known. The outside is painted with asphalt varnish and dusted over with sand. It is stated that such a pipe will resist some two thousand pounds internal pressure, though the thickness of the stuff is only about one-half inch.—*Chicago Herald.*

WHITE ANTS.

A Farmer's Buildings Attacked and Destroyed By These Insects.

[Bloomington (Ill.) Dispatch.]

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, was in this city to-day, returning from Mount Palatine, Putnam County, where he was summoned to view the work of damaging insects. He visited the farm of John Wilson, near Mount Palatine, and found that his premises had been almost completely destroyed by white ants, a species very uncommon in America, but very similar to the white ants of India and Africa. The insects first attacked an out-door cellar, working on the under-side of the roof and the inside of the walls. Their working is confined to the wood-work, and they so hollowed out the roof and sides of the cellar that it collasped. From the cellar they spread to the residence, and have completely ruined a great part of the building. Here they worked through the sills, in the studding, in the weather-boarding, window and door casings and the rafters and shingles. They also laid hold of the granary, which was built of hard wood, and so worked on the sills and oak plank floor that the floor of its own weight fell in. The cellar is completely ruined; a part of the house will be liable to be torn down, as will also the granary. The loss entailed is several hundred dollars. The professor advised that all the wood affected be destroyed, and the remainder saturated with gasoline. He says that he has known ants to work in rotten logs and in culverts and bridges, but he never knew them to attack buildings. He says that the light is offensive to them, and that their work is not easily detected. He suggests that railroad men should exercise great care that these ants do not get in their bridges. Wilson's premises are in the midst of a large prairie. Prof. Forbes says the ants have been there four or five years, but their presence there he can not account for, unless they were conveyed from the woods in a log that they were working. He says they are very prolific and difficult to destroy.

Knew Him Entirely Too Well.

[Northwestern Lumberman.]

A man who is attempting to start a retail lumber yard down in a small town in Ohio gave a jobber the name of his former employer for reference and left his order. The report received by the jobber, although slightly ambiguous, was not of a nature to induce him to hustle very much in the execution of the shipment. It is so subtle, and withal so honest, that I am tempted to subjoin it: "Mr. —— has worked for me for twelve or thirteen years, and has always been a faithful man, and I respect him as a true friend; but if I was a stranger to him and knew his failings I would not want to trust him."

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

MUST your kitchen fire be of a dissipated disposition because it goes out every night?

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels. The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

BACK PAY—Kicking a book agent out of your office.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FOR restoring faded and gray hair to its original color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Sufferers from malarial disorders will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure. Try it.

A NEW YORK paper says the milk sold in that city is a "white lie."

PLEASE remember that GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP presents all the advantages of Sulphur Baths at a cheap rate. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE skeleton man travels on his shape.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE best thing yet discovered for seasickness is port.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

UPSIDE down—A feather bed.—*Life.*

SOLD again—Second-hand articles.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE small boy now dreams of "marble hauls."—*Boston Commercial.*

"WAS the drum beaten because it called the harp a lyre?"—*Texas Siftings.*

A LAWYER is not a cat; but he can be placed in the fee-line category.

HE covered the whole point—The man who sat down on a carpet tack.—*Life.*

YOUNG man, never say to your sire: "You might go, father, and fare worse."—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT is not patriotism which leads doctors to go to war. It's pillage.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A MAN should be allowed to laugh at his own jokes. Others may not see where the laugh comes in.

A WRITER says: "What a quaint head was Carlyle's." Were you a quaint head with him?—*Texas Siftings.*

MAN proposes; woman discloses, and then the whole world says "I told you so."—*Burlington Free Press.*

A HOMELY woman has some advantage over a beautiful one. It is possible for other women to love her.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHEEL never tire of entertaining the cyclists. Let them axle they want and they shall have it.—*Boston Post.*

GAS bills should be carefully filed; not necessarily for preservation, but in order to reduce their size.—*Judge.*

MEN who think they mold public opinion say to the world: "Please ask us when you wish to think."—*N. O. Picayune.*

A BACHELOR editor, who had a pretty unmarried sister, lately wrote to one similarly circumstanced: "Please exchange."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

"STICK to it," as the fly-paper observed to the fly.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

TALK is cheap—except through the telephone.—*New Brunswick Fredonia.*

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. DORA GROSSBECK, Harvard, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Nervous Debility with great benefit."

MRS. E. W. BAKER, 167 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic while nursing a strong, healthy baby, and was greatly benefited."

MRS. NANCY HIGHFILL, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Neuralgia and Female Weakness, with great benefit, and recommend it to all like sufferers."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrhal headache and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. ROSE-COLD. HAY-FEVER. DEAFNESS. HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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To Whom Pensions Are Paid.

EVERY SOLDIER Disabled in the service of the United States, gets a pension. The loss of a finger, or the use of a finger, or any gun-shot wound or other injury, gives a pension. A rupture, if but slight, will give a pension. Ruptured veins, or diseases of the lungs. If you are entitled to a pension don't delay it. Rejected and Neglected Claims a Specialty. Send for a circular of Pension and Bounty Acts. Address,

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Write for prices. FARMERS, ATTENTION! If there is no dealer in your town selling these wagons, write to Factory for Wholesale Prices.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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